High Energy Physics - Experiment

Observation of Geo-Neutrinos

Borexino Collaboration

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Geo-neutrinos, electron anti-neutrinos produced in beta decays of naturally occurring radioactive isotopes in the Earth, are a unique direct probe of our planet's interior. We report the first observation of geoneutrinos, performed with the Borexino detector at Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso. Anti-neutrinos are detected through the neutron inverse beta decay reaction. With a 252.6 ton-yr fiducial exposure after all selection cuts, we detected 9.9⁴+4.1₄-3.4₂(⁴+14.6₄-8.2) geoneutrino events, with errors corresponding to a 68.3% (99.73%) C.L. From the $\ln\{L\}\$ profile, the statistical significance of the Borexino geo-neutrino observation corresponds to a 99.997% C.L. Our measurement of the geo-neutrinos rate is 3.9^{+1.6}_{-1.3}(^{+5.8}_{-3.2}) events/(100ton-yr). This measurement rejects the hypothesis of an active geo-reactor in the Earth's core with a power above 3 TW at 95% C.L. The observed prompt positron spectrum above 2.6 MeV is compatible with that expected from european nuclear reactors (mean base line of approximately 1000 km). Our measurement of reactor antineutrinos excludes the non-oscillation hypothesis at 99.60% C.L.

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